The Ruling Elite

By Deanna Spingola

Time Line

1762:

October 15: Catherine the Great issued an invitation to foreigners to populate the Volga region

1788:

September 16: laws prohibit malefactors from foreign countries

1794:

January 16: law passed that no one affiliated with a financial institution may be in Congress

1799:

April 20: Napoleon announced that he was going to restore Palestine to the Jews

1802:

March 16: Congress authorized the first military school, West Point

1807:

February 9: Sanhedrin authorized any leader who would advocate their cause.

1808:

August 17: Nathan M. Rothschild began financially advising the British government

1809:

Joseph Frey organized The Jews Society to promote Christianity among the Jews

1813:

February 27: Vaccine Act, first federal law concerning pharmaceuticals

1814:

November 1: The Congress of Vienna lasted until June 8, 1815

1815:

June 8: Congress of Vienna ended

June 15: Napoleon lost the Battle of Waterloo

1819:

March 2: government required to keep a list of all foreigners

1820:

May 15: German Confederacy was set up to replace the old Holy Roman Empire

1824:

January 1: Samuel Russell established Russell and Company

1832:

June 28: William H. Russell and Alphonso Taft co-founded Skull and Bones

July 1: Jardine and Matheson founded their drug smuggling company

1839:

1839, journalist John L. O'Sullivan coined the phrase "manifest destiny"

March 18: the First Opium War started; it ended August 29, 1842

1837: Andrew Jackson, who worked for the Rothschild family, caused the first economic crash

1840:

February 5: Damascus Affair (false flag provocation?)

August 11: Lord Palmerston asked the Sultan to let Jews settle in Palestine

August 17: British government considered "restoring" the Jews to Palestine

1841:

July 13: Lord Palmerston signed the Straits Convention to close the Straits

1842:

August 29: the signing of the Treaty of Nanking

1843:

October 13: Freemasons founded B’nai B’rith International in New York

1847:

May 7: the establishment of the American Medical Association (AMA)

1848:

February: Marxist revolution began in France, then spread to Germany, Italy, Poland, Austria, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland but did not affect Russia.

1853:

July: Lord Shaftesbury referred to “a country without a nation”
July 8: Commodore Perry, with military force, arrived in Japan to demand that the nation begin trade with the US

October: Crimean War begins

1854:

March 31: Convention of Kanagawa opened the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate to U.S. trade, ending Japan’s 200-year policy of preferred seclusion

1856:

March 30: Czar Alexander II ends Crimean War via the Treaty of Paris

August 24: Bessemer process first announced

October 8: beginning of Second Opium War

October 25: Treaty of Tientsin

1860:

May 17: Adolphe I. Crémieux created the Alliance Israélite Universelle

1861:

March 3: Czar Alexander II issued the Edict of Emancipation

April 12: beginning of the so-called civil war

1863:

May 23: Lassalle founded the General German Workers' Association

1865:

May 9: End of the so-called civil war

1867:

March 2: officials created the National Bureau of Education

March 30: Austro-Hungarian compromise reestablished Hungary

1868:

June 11: International Red Cross founded

June 10: assassins killed Mihailo Obrenović, the Prince of Serbia

1869:

March 4: 1869, Ulysses S. Grant became president

November 29: 1869, U.S. leased Samaná Bay from the Dominican Republic

1870:

July 19: Franco-Prussian War began; it ended May 10, 1871

September: someone found diamonds on the Dutoitspan farm

1871:

January 18: unification of the German states

May 8: Washington Treaty, greatly influenced International Law

June 10: U.S. invades Korea, killing approximately 350 Koreans

1871: prospectors discovered diamonds in at Kimberley, in South Africa

1873:

September 18: 1873, U.S. stock market crash

October 4: 1873, panic triggered an international economic depression

1875:

1875: the U.S. began restricting immigration

July 1875: bankers created the American Bankers Association (ABA)

October 6: Ottoman Empire defaults on usury payment to European bankers

November 25: Britain purchased majority shares in the Suez Canal

December 8: Britain assumed managerial control of the Suez Canal

1876:

January 22: Johns Hopkins University founded

July 1: the establishment of Japan's first private bank

August 31: Abdülhamid II became Sultan of the Ottoman Empire

1877:

March 4: Rutherford B. Hayes became president

April 24: Russo-Turkish War started; it ended March 3, 1878

July 14: the first nationwide strike began in Martinsburg, West Virginia

1878:

March 3: Treaty of San Stefano

June 4: secret alliance between Britain and Ottoman Empire against Russia

June 11-12: Congress of Berlin

October 19: Otto von Bismarck enacted the Anti-Socialist Laws

1880:

December 16: First Boer War started; it ended March 23, 1881

1881:

March 4: James A. Garfield became president

March 13: terrorists killed Alexander II

1881, The First Aliyah of Zionist Jews migrate to Palestine from Eastern Europe

July 2: Charles J. Guiteau shot President Garfield who died two months later

September 19: Chester A. Arthur became president

Fall: Ottoman government ends Jewish immigration to the Ottoman Empire

October 20: Decree of Muharram, bankers assume control of Turkey's economy

1882:

1882: Ottoman authorities restrict foreign Jews, except pilgrims, from Palestine

1882: Alfred Thayer Mahan argued for enlargement of the navy

1882: hoards of Jews immigrated from the Russian Pale to New York

January 1: Dr. Leon Pinsker published *An Appeal to His People*

January 1: Ferdinand de Lesseps began the construction of the Panama Canal

January 2: Rockefeller created the Standard Oil trust

February 1: London Jews meet to initiate fund raising for Russian Jews

May 6: Congress passed the first Chinese Exclusion Act

May 15: Russian government imposed the May Laws

May 20: Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy

May 22: Korea and the U.S. sign a friendship treaty

July 31: Rothschild funded the first Israeli settlement, Rishon LeZion

September 11-12: officials convened the First Anti-Jewish Congress in Dresden; http://www.spingola.com/Manifesto1882.pdf

September 13: nationalist rioting resulted in Battle of Tel el-Kebir (Egypt)

1883:

1883: Emma Lazarus wrote the poem, *The New Colossus*

March 5: Ottoman authorities pass laws to prevent Jews from acquiring land

1884:

January 4: British Fabian Society created to introduce socialism into society

February 27: London Convention, a treaty after the First Boer War

May 17: the cornerstone for the New York Cancer Hospital

October 6: Stephen B. Luce established the Naval War College at Newport

November 6: international Jewish assembly at Kattowitz formalized Zionism

1885:

March 4: Grover Cleveland became president

May: Rockefeller sent Kennan to Russia to meet with the revolutionaries

1886:

March: the gold discovery in the Witwatersrand

May 4: strike staged by a group of anarchists at Haymarket Square, Chicago

December 8: Gompers helps found the American Federation of Labor

1887:

January 20: U.S. obtains rights to build a naval base at Pearl Harbor

February 4: Grover Cleveland created the Interstate Commerce Commission

May 5: the state executed Lenin’s older brother, Aleksandr Ulyanov

July 6: 1887, Kalākaua, Hawaiian monarch, signed the Bayonet Constitution

1888:

October 6: the Ottomans awarded railway concession to the Deutsche Bank

1889:

March 4: Benjamin Harrison became president

May 31: the South Fork Dam, in the mountains above Johnstown, burst

1890:

1890: American theologians introduced Marxist socialism in all of the major seminaries

1890: Rockefeller purchased the *Encyclopedia Britannica*

January 11: the British presented an ultimatum to Portugal’s King Carlos

July: Cecil Rhodes became Prime Minister of the Cape Colony

July 2: the Sherman Anti-Trust Act

July 15: the Hunchaks organized the Demonstration of Kum Kapu

August 20: Portugal and Britain signed the Treaty of London

October 1: McKinley Tariff bill became effective

November 18: Stanislaus Padlewsky killed General Michael de Seliverstoff

1891:

January 29: Queen Liliuokalani becomes the monarch of Hawaii

February 5: Rhodes established the British Round Table/Pilgrims Society

March 3: Congress began disqualifying certain immigrants, felons, etc.

March 29: the announcement of the Jewish expulsion decree from Moscow

September 11: Hirsch created the Jewish Colonization Association (JCA)

September: Hovevei Zion societies try to create a worldwide agency

1892:

June 29: workers strike at Carnegie Steel Company in Homestead

August 18: secretive Franco-Russian Alliance Military Convention

November: Ottoman government stops all land sales to Jews

1893:

January 16: armed U.S. sailors and marines disembark in Honolulu

January 17: U.S. deposes Liliuokalani to accommodate the sugar industry

March 4: Grover Cleveland became president

March 11: the ABA sent out a *Panic Circular* to all national banks

1894:

March 28: false flag assassination of Kim Ok-gyun in Shanghai

May 11: Pullman Strike in Chicago to protest wage cuts

June 8: Japanese seized Emperor Gojong and occupied the Royal Palace

August 1: Sino-Japanese War begins; it ended April 17, 1895

September 1: bankers called in outstanding loans and refused to renew loans

1895:

April 8: the Supreme Court declared the income tax law unconstitutional

May 11: Europeans demanded Abdülhamid reform his Armenian policies

October 7: Japan’s military attacked Korea

October 8: Japanese assassins killed Korea’s Queen Min

October 9: in Breslau, the Socialists held a Congress

October 12: the Hunchak Party rebelled in the Ottoman Empire

December: Britain and the U.S. agreed to be plundering partners

1896:

February: copies of Theodor Herzl’s book arrived at the local booksellers

May: Bodenheimer wrote to Herzl for help in creating the Zionist movement

May 1: Mirza Reza Kermani assassinated Nasser al-Din Shah Qajar

May 19: Herzl met with Cardinal Antonio Agliardi in Vienna

May 3: Turkey stated it would not surrender any of its provinces

June 30: Vickers bought Barrow’s Naval Construction and Armaments Co.

August 23: Aguinaldo led the Filipino rebellion against Spanish dominance

August 26: Dashnaks seized the Ottoman Bank in Constantinople

October 1: Vickers bought Maxim-Nordenfelt Guns and Ammunition Co.

1897:

1897, Britain and America formalized their alliance with the Pilgrims Society

March 4: William McKinley became president

April 14: American Medical Association incorporated in Chicago, Illinois

April 17: Turkey declared war on Greece

July 17: the authorities arrested Felix E. Dzerzhinsky

August 8: Michele A. Lombardi killed Spanish Prime Minister Castillo

August 29 to August 31: First Zionist Congress at Basle, Switzerland

August 29 to August 31: Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion issued

1897, Vickers, DuPont, Nobel, Koln, Kottweiler and others created a military trust

September 29: Freud joined the Vienna lodge of the International order of the B’nai B’rith

October 7: founding of the General Jewish Labour Bund

October 21: Dewey assumes command of the Asiatic Squadron

1898:

January 25: McKinley sent the *USS Maine*, an armored cruiser, to Havana

February 11: Dewey leaves Japan heading towards Hong Kong

February 15: deadly explosion on the *USS Maine* which sunk it

February 17: William Sampson heads the Board of Inquiry of the *USS Maine*

March 13 –15: First Congress of Russian Social Democratic Labour Party

March 26: officials advance William Sampson over several other officers

April 11: per Sampson's findings, an external explosion sunk the *USS Maine*

April 14: Oliver H. Payne founded the Cornell University Medical College

April 15: McKinley demanded that Spain grant independence to Cuba

April 21: the U.S. fleet began a blockade of Cuba

April 25: the U.S. Congress declared war on Spain

May 1: the U.S. claimed victory against Spain in the Philippines

May 2: Congress voted a war emergency credit of $34,625,725

June 21: the U.S. seized Guam

July 3-17: U.S. assault on Santiago, Cuba

July 7: America annexes Hawaii against the will of the its people

July 25: the U.S. invaded Puerto Rico by landing at Guánica

August 14: U.S. sent 11,000 occupational troops to the Philippines

August: Second Zionist Congress at Basle

September 10: Luigi Lucheni assassinated Empress Elizabeth of Austria

1898, Herzl meets with Kaiser Wilhelm II in Eretz Israel

December 21: McKinley delivers his *Benevolent Assimilation Proclamation*

<u>1899:</u>

Ottoman official told Wilhelm II that the Sultan would not support Zionism

Winston Churchill said, “Mohammedanism is a militant and proselytizing faith”

January 17: the U.S. seized Wake Island in the North Pacific Ocean

February 4: U.S. military forces surround Manila and other crucial areas

February 6: U.S. military occupiers views all Filipinos as insurgents

March 8: Herbert Hoover arrives in China

June 2: Churchill and Rhodes met and planned South Africa's war

October 11: Second Boer War began; it ended May 31, 1902

November 2: Boxer Rebellion began against the foreigners in China

December: the Ottomans awarded the Baghdad concession to Germans

1900:

May 25: General Arthur MacArthur takes command in the Philippines

May 30: diplomats requested military to defend their legations in China

July 29: Benedetto Cairoli assassinated King Umberto I of Italy

July 30: Herbert Hoover deceptively seized ownership of the Kaiping mines

August 14: U.S. and other troops crush the Boxer Rebellion in China

August 17: Pasha wrote, "We must have no illusions about Zionism.

November 21: Ottomans allow Jews a three-month permit to Palestine

December 20: the U.S. authorized General Order #100 against the Filipinos

1901:

February 25: incorporation of the United States Steel Corporation

February 7: U.S. started a concentration camp policy in the Philippines

March 23: U.S. troops capture Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader

May: the Shah of Persia sold the exclusive oil rights to William K. D'Arcy

June: Rockefeller founded The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research

September 6: Leon F. Czolgosz shot President William McKinley

September 14: Theodore Roosevelt became president

November 27: officials established the U.S. War College

1902:

January 12: Rockefeller established the General Board of Education (GEB)

January 30: Britain and Japan signed the Anglo-Japanese Treaty

July 1: Congress authorized a population census of the Philippines

July 1: U.S. authorized the creation of corporations in the Philippines

July 4: Roosevelt officially declared the end of the war in the Philippines

1902: Joseph Stalin began working at the Rothschild's refinery in Batumi

September: Beatrice and Sidney Webb formed the Coefficients

1903:

U.S. military imposes compulsory smallpox vaccinations in the Philippines

Zionists began negotiating with the British for a Zionist homeland

February 4: American chapter of the Pilgrims Society organized

Officials authorize Emma Lazarus poem on plaque on Statue of Liberty

April 6-7: Kishinev pogrom

British cabinet ministers devised the British Uganda Program

August 23: Max Nordau, at the Zionist Congress revealed the Basel Program

July 30–August 23: Second Congress of Russian Social Democratic Labour Party,

Israel Zangwill and Lucien Wolfe founded Jewish Territorialist Organization

August: von Plehve told Herzl that Russia would support Jewish state

1904:

January 22: Herzl met with Secretary of State Cardinal Rafael Merry del Val

January 25: Herzl met with Pope Pius X regarding Jewish settlement in Palestine

February 6: Japan suspended contact with Russia

February 8: Japan launched a surprise attack on the Russian fleet in the harbor of Port Arthur

February 10: Japan declared war on Russia, Russo-Japanese War

April 8: Entente Cordiale between United Kingdom and French Republic

April 18: Herbert Hoover *sold* 200,000 unemployed Chinese into slavery

May 4: U.S. officially took control of the Panama Canal

July 28: Yegor Sozonov assassinated Vyacheslav von Plehve

December 6: President Theodore Roosevelt delivered Roosevelt Corollary

America’s Jews applauded Japan’s triumph against Russia

1905:

Nachman Syrkin formulated the Zionist Socialist Workers Party in Odessa

January 22: first Bolshevik Revolution started; it ended July 16, 1907

February 5: Czar Nicholas II agreed to the formation of a State Duma

January 7-8: general strike among munitions factories in Russia

February 17: terrorists assassinated Alexandrovich, Moscow’s Governor

May 1905, the Congress of the German Social-Democratic Workers’ Party, Jena

May 11: rebels assassinated Russian Prince Giorgi Nakashidze

May 31 - June 2: American Society of International Law established

June 1905, Anglo-Jewish Committee began collecting money for Russian Jews

July 27: Seventh Zionist Congress, Basle

July 27-29: William Howard Taft met with Prime Minister Katsura Tarō

July 29: Taft–Katsura Agreement or Memorandum

September 5: Treaty of Portsmouth ending the Russo-Japanese War

October 17: Czar signed the October Manifesto

October 21: general strike in Saint Petersburg and Moscow

October 26: over two million Russian workers were on strike

November 15: Federal Council of Churches founded in New York City

November 17: the Peking Treaty

1906:

Congress chartered the National Education Association (NEA)

Otto Warburg learned about the massive mineral resources of the Dead Sea

February 28: Doubleday published Upton Sinclair's novel, *The Jungle*

March 10: the U.S. massacre of the Muslim Moro natives in the Philippines

April: Russia had executed over 14,000 people and imprisoned 75,000

April 23: Russia enacted Fundamental Laws, Czar agreed to a State Duma

June 30: Roosevelt signed Pure Food and Drug Act, and created the FDA

July: Czar dissolved the Duma

August 10: the British Museum accepts a copy of the Protocols… Zion

November 11: Jacob H. Schiff, Cyrus Adler, and Louis Marshall founded the American Jewish Committee

1907:

August 21: David Wolffsohn stated that Jews “must yet conquer the world.”

August 31: Triple Entente between Britain, France and Russia

Stalin was again working as a laborer in the Rothschild’s refineries in Batumi

Roosevelt made a “Gentlemen’s Agreement” with the Japanese government

October 14: economic panic struck New York

1908

February 1: Freemasons Alfredo Costa and Manuel Buiça assassinated King Carlos of Portugal

May 26: Anglo-Persian Oil Company strikes oil in Persia

May 30: enactment of the U.S. Emergency Currency Act

July 3: Young Turks create a new parliament and government

Israel Zangwill play, *The Melting Pot,* is a popular sensation in America

October 6: Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina

November 30: Root-Takahira Agreement

1909:

Ninth Zionist Congress, Wolffsohn and Nordau expect changes as a result of the Young Turk Revolution.

January 26: Cancer was practically unknown until cowpox vaccination

March 4: William Howard Taft became president

March 12: the Black Hand killed Joseph Petrosino, New York City detective

April 9: Congress passed “free trade” Payne Bill against Filipino opposition

April 27: Abdülhamid deposed and exiled by the Young Turks

May 1: Freemasons convened to create the Grand Orient Ottoman

1910:

February 6: American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes met

May: creation of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

August 22: Japan annexed Korea

October 5: Freemasons led the revolution in several countries, including America

December 15-17: first official international conference of ASJSID

1911:

February 12: Leon Furnémont admitted that Freemasons led the revolution of October 5, 1910

October 10: Chinese Revolutionary Alliance began their revolution, Wuchang Uprising

September 1: Leon Trotsky met with Dmitri Bogrov, son of a wealthy Jew residing in Kiev

September 14: Bogrov shot the Russian Prime Minister Pyotr Stolypin twice

December 29: Dr. Sun became the Provisional President of the new Republic of China

1912:

January 8: National Monetary Commission recommended the Aldrich Plan

October 8: Balkan Wars began; they ended May 30, 1913

1913:

February 3: government added the ungratified Sixteenth Amendment

March 4: Woodrow Wilson became president

April 7: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge introduced the Aldrich Bill

April 8: Seventeenth Amendment, the popular election of Senators, passed

May 14: New York State legislature chartered the Rockefeller Foundation

May 22: founding the American Society for the Control of Cancer

October 20: Sigmund Livingston founded the Anti-Defamation League (ADL)

December 23: President Wilson signed the Federal Reserve Act into law

1914:

MI6 Director sent William Wiseman to the U.S. as its liaison to House and Wilson

Margaret Sanger organized the Birth Control League

Establishment of American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for Jewish war sufferers

February 10: Andrew Carnegie and others created the Church Peace Union

April 20: the Ludlow Massacre by the U.S. military in Colorado

June 17: Churchill urged Britain to purchase 51% of Anglo-Persian Oil

June 28: assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, Duchess Sophie

July 28: Austro-Hungarian Empire declared war on Serbia

July 29: Russia declared war on Germany

July 29: Rathenau introduced the Mitteleuropa Plan to Sir William E. Goschen

August: British naval blockade of Germany; it ended July 12, 1919

August 1: Germany declared war on Russia

August 2: Ottoman-German Alliance

August 3-4: German troops went through neutral Belgium

August 4: Belgian officials warned citizens against organizing militias

August 28: CRB created of the Brussels Relief Committee

September 9: Erzberger and Riezler published the *September Program*

October: Dr. Weizmann advocated a British-Zionist alliance

October 28: Turkey entered World War I on the side of the Central Powers

November 27: founding of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC)

December 14: Dr. Weizmann and Balfour met to plan strategy

1915:

January 9: Wangenheim sent a telegram to Arthur Zimmermann

February 4: Germany declared waters around Britain and Ireland a war zone

March: Germany attempted to declare peace

March 6: Parvus arrived in Berlin for a meeting with Kurt Riezler

March 18: Constantinople Agreement between the European Powers

April 22: Germany warned Americans not to travel on British ships

April 24/25: Young Turks arrested between 235 and 270 Armenian leaders

April 26: Treaty of London, a secret pact between Italy and Triple Entente

May 1: *Lusitania* was to depart from New York

May 7: the *Lusitania* reduced its speed and its military escort withdrew; Germans attacked

May 12: Bryce published report on *Alleged German Outrages*

May 24: Siege of Van, insurgency against the government's Armenian policies

May 24: Great Powers charged the Ottomans of crimes against humanity

May 27: Talaat Pasha issued the Temporary Law of Deportation

June 7: agents in Germany transferred five million marks to the Bolsheviks

June 26: Ottomans posted the deportation proclamation for all Armenians

July 12: Wangenheim demanded the end of potential large-scale massacres

August 4: 90% of the U.S. public was against fighting in the European War

August 14: officials urged Germany to financially support the Bolsheviks

September: New York bankers loaned England and France $500 million

September 5-8: pacifist, socialist Zimmerwald Conference

September 16: the CUP decided to destroy all Turkish Armenians

October 6: James Bryce told Parliament about the murder of the Armenians

October 15: a firing squad executed Edith Cavell for revealing the food scam

October 24: the British promised to support Arab independence

November 11: Socialists organized an American branch of the fellowship

November 22: Britain determined to seize Palestine to retain naval power

1916:

German emissaries approached numerous London officials to end the war

February 15: state documents disclose the bankers financing Bolshevism

March 9: President Wilson sanctioned U.S. entry into the war in Europe

April 16: Karl Marx's son-in-law, held a pacifist demonstration

April 24 to 30: the Second Zimmerwald Conference in Kienthal

May 1: Luxemburg and Liebknecht organized an anti-war demonstration

May 16: Sykes-Picot Agreement aiding Armenians, Arabs, Turks and Jews

June 1: Wilson appointed Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court

June 4: Brusilov began offensive against the Central Powers on the eastern front

June 6: Kitchener, who opposed Jewish policy, died on his way to Russia

June 9: U.S. instituted the draft and created the Bureau of Information

June 30: German Ambassador told how the CUP was running everything

August 11: U.S. introduction of a law sanctioning extensive censorship

August 12: Hugo Stinnes agreed to fund a Russian publishing house

October 21: Friedrich Adler assassinated Austrian Prime Minister Karl von Sturgkh

November 22: Zimmermann replaced von Jagow as State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

December 7: David Lloyd George became Britain’s Prime Minister

December 10: Lord Balfour replaced Sir Edward Grey as the British Foreign Minister

December 12: Germans wanted peace and hoped Wilson would get the Allies to meet

December 18: Ambassador Page relayed a peace offer from Central Powers to the Allies

<u>1917:</u>

January: Trotsky arrived in New York City where he collaborated with Jacob H. Schiff

January 9: Prime Minister Lloyd George repudiated the peace offering from Germany

January 19: Zimmermann sent a second telegram to the German Embassy in Mexico City

February 1: Bernstorff told the U.S. that Germany was beginning submarine warfare

February 5: Congress enacted Immigration Act restricting immigration

February 7: Secretary Mark Sykes met with Weizmann and other Zionist leaders

February 14: the U.S. government suspended all diplomatic relations with Germany

March: demonstrations in St. Petersburg, Bolsheviks attempt to manage the masses

March 8 - March 12: early Bolshevik revolution, a demonstration against the war

March 15: revolutionaries halted the Czar’s train; told him that his reign was over

March 15: Czar Nicholas abdicated; provisional government formed under Kerensky

April 2: Wilson pleads with Congress to declare war against Germany

April 2: Congress initiated censorship policies and regulated media

April 6: the U.S. declared war on Germany and entered World War I

April 7: Wilson requested the restitution of the coastal territories stolen from Poland

April 8: Dr. Weizmann requested Brandeis to counsel Wilson to support Balfour

April 11: Benedict XV told Sykes Vatican would accept Zionist settlement in Palestine

April 13: Wilson created the Committee on Public Information (CPI)

April 13: officials waylaid the ship in Halifax and they arrested Trotsky

April 16: Lenin and his group left Bern for Stockholm, then to Russia

April 26: Agreement of St.-Jean-de-Mauriennean, Triple Entente and Italy

April 29: Nahum Sokolow met with Pacelli

May: Nahum Sokolow negotiated with France for the Balfour Declaration

May 1: Nahum Sokolow met with Secretary of State Cardinal Pietro Gasparri

May 4: Nahum Sokolow met with the Pope who wanted protection of the holy places

May 20: Weizmann announced that the Pope supported a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

June 10: U.S. Jews established the American Jewish Congress (AJC)

June 15: Congress passed the Espionage Act, similar to 2012 NDAA

June 18: in Petrograd, a huge demonstration involving workers and soldiers

June 28-30: Masonic Congress developed the plan to create the League of Nations

July 4: Lenin, in Petrograd, directed his agents to take to the streets

July 4: Weizmann met with a representative of the British government

July 6: in the Reichstag, Matthias Erzberger called for peace

July 17: King George changed the name of the British royal house to the House of Windsor

July 21: Kerensky becomes Prime Minister of Russia over the Provisional government

August 10: Wilson created the Food Administration led by Herbert Hoover

August 10: the Lever Act authorized Hoover to regulate food in the U.S.

September 1917, House persuaded Wilson to create a “body of experts” to devise peace terms

October 1: Robert Cutting, Elihu Root and Percy Rockefeller, met with the Japanese Mission

October 6: Trading with the Enemy Act

October 24: Bolshevik forces began the takeover of government buildings

October 25: the Bolsheviks arrested members of Kerensky's cabinet

October 26: Lenin presented first official document, the *Decree on Peace*

November 2: Balfour Declaration cited in a letter to Baron Rothschild

November 2: Robert Lansing negotiated the Lansing-Ishii agreement with Kikujiro Ishii

November 7: Bolshevik Revolution, a political coup

November 23: Lenin and Trotsky decided to negotiate with Germany at Brest-Litovsk

November 28: House told Wilson to suppress criticism of the Bolsheviks

December: William B. Thompson's document to David Lloyd George

December 9: Allenby captured Jerusalem

December 11-12: Bolsheviks ignite uprisings across Ukraine in Kiev, Odessa, and Vinnytsia

December 18: the Pope changed his mind about the Jewish homeland in Palestine

December 19-20: Lenin authorized Cheka to repress any dissent

December 23: U.S. Jews celebrate the signing of the Balfour Declaration

1918:

January 8: President Woodrow Wilson delivered his Fourteen Points

January 18: Bolsheviks killed twenty-three opposition assembly members

January 8: Woodrow Wilson presented his *Fourteen Points* speech to Congress

February 9: Ukrainians declared independence; negotiated treaty with Germany

February 10: Britain created the Ministry of Information

February 11: France formally endorsed the Balfour Declaration about Zionism

February 23: Italy formally endorsed the Balfour Declaration about Zionism

March 3: German troops moved towards Petrograd

March 3: Russia and Germany signed the Brest-Litovsk Treaty

March 7: Anton Drexler established the German Workers' Party

March 21: Germany began the Spring Offensive

April: Paderewski met Louis Marshall and other Jewish leaders of the AJC

May 7: Russia signed the Treaty of Bucharest with Austria-Hungary

May 30: members of the ARF declared the Democratic Republic of Armenia

June 11: the ZOA sent letters to each Congressman to assess their Zionist attitudes

July 4: Wilson gave direction on dismantling Ottoman Empire and Jewish immigration

July 17: Jewish thugs murdered the Romanov family at Yekaterinburg

July 27: Lenin outlawed all anti-Semitism, a law, if broken, might result in execution

August 27: Lenin and Trotsky agreed to pay Germany war reparations

August 31: President Wilson wrote Rabbi Wise approving of British actions in Palestine

September 2: creation of Cheka which perpetrated the mass murders of the Red Terror

September 24: U.S. Marines arrive at Brest under Smedley D. Butler

October 9: Royal Society sponsored Conference on International Scientific Organizations

October 14: the British, used mustard gas against German soldiers, including Hitler

October 30: the Ottoman Empire and Allies signed the Armistice of Mudros

November 1: beginning of the Polish-Ukrainian War which ended July 17, 1920

November 4: Marxists start German Revolution; it ended August 11, 1919

November 5: Robert Lansing told Germany it had to pay all war damages

November 5: Germany renounced the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with the Soviets

November 6: Britain appointed a commission to decide if Germany violated certain laws

November 7: France/Britain claimed to be freeing the oppressed in Turkey

November 7: Prince Maximilian of Baden formed a new government

November 9: the new government forced Kaiser Wilhelm II to abdicate the throne

November 11: Matthias Erzberger, acting for Germany signed the Armistice

November 13: Allies occupy Constantinople; it ended September 23, 1923

December 17: Marxists said the German Empire was the main target

December 27: Greater Poland Uprising which ended June 28, 1919

November 24: Béla Kuhn founded the Communist Party of Hungary (KMP) in Budapest

1919:

January: the Polish National Committee (PNC) disbanded

January 4: Chaim Weizmann arrived in Paris, part of the Zionist Delegation

January 18: Paris Peace Conference began; it ended January 21, 1920

January 25: allied powers established Commission on the Responsibility for the war

February 3: Zionists submitted their demands to Peace Conference officials

February 5: Pilsudski said that the “western borders of Poland were a gift of the coalition”

February 5: officials charged three Turkish officials with mass murder

February 6: National Assembly selected Friedrich Ebert as president

February 13: Japanese submitted Racial Equality Proposal at the Paris Peace Conference

February 14: Polish–Soviet War began; it ended in March 18, 1921

February 16: France sent the military to force German units to retreat

March 4: Lenin and Trotsky created the Communist International

March 10: Pope told his advisors that Jews should never have custody of holy places

March 21: Communists established the Hungarian Soviet Republic

March 24: the Communists seized government buildings in Hamburg

March 25: PM Lloyd George opposed placing over 2,100,000 Germans under Polish control

March 27: Ribbentrop talked with Paderewski regarding the outrages in Bromberg

March 29: Allied commission claimed that Germany caused the war using 32 classifications

April 6: Marxists officially proclaimed a Soviet Republic in Bavaria

April 7: lawyers created the War Guilt Clause, article 231

April 11: Japan attempted to add a “racial equality clause into the League of Nations Covenant

April 28: the main trial of those responsible for the Armenian massacre began

April 28: the Freemasons erected League of Nations to supervise every nation’s activities

May 6: lawyers completed the text, in secret, of the Versailles Treaty

May 7: David Lloyd George delivered the text of the Versailles Treaty

May 14: November criminals fought for approval of the Versailles Treaty

May 15: Greek army occupied Smyrna

May 19: Turkish War of Independence; it ended July 24, 1923

May 29: German delegates defined the potential challenges of a territorial reassignment

June 20: the Allies gave Germany a five-day ultimatum to sign the treaty

June 20: the Hungarian Red Army entered Slovakia and declared it a Soviet Republic

June 22: the Reichstag ratified the treaty

June 24: Clemenceau reminded Paderewski of Poland’s obligations regarding minorities

June 28: Germany signed the Versailles Treaty to halt Britain’s starvation embargo

June 30: Lansing instructed Morgenthau of the ACNP to investigate Jewish matters in Poland

July 12: Allies ended the naval blockade of Germany (1914-1919), months after the Armistice

July 13: the ACNP, headed by Morgenthau, arrived in Warsaw

August 11: establishment of the Weimar Republic and constitution – Ebert is president

September: Wilson appointed King and Crane to the Inter-Allied Commission

September 1: Communists create the American Communist Party

September 10: Treaty of St. Germain economically devastated Austria

September 12: Hitler attended his first meeting of the German Workers' Party

October 19: Straus claims that 6,000,000 Jews are destitute and starving in Europe

October 19: Glynn wrote an article entitled, *The Crucifixion of Jews Must Stop*

November 12: Warburg claimed the war had reduced the Jewish population by 6,000,000

December 16: creation of the Permanent Court of International Justice (World Court)

1920:

American Civil Liberties Union founded

Illuminati-based Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) established

January 10: the League of Nations charter took effect

January 10: Danzig, a seaport city, became the Free City of Danzig

January 28: Nationalist Turkey signed the National Pact, a declaration of independence

February 4: Churchill warned of the spread of communism in a newspaper article

February 12-24: Conference of London to discuss partition of Ottoman Empire

February 17: Ottoman parliament supported Nationalism led by Kemal

February 19: Churchill suggested “some kind asphyxiating bombs” to seize control of Iraq

February 20: the Soviets made the Volga German Workers’ Commune autonomous (ASSR)

February 24: publication of the NSDAP program

April 1: Hitler leaves the army to devote full time to the German Workers’ Party

April 23: the Grand National Assembly founded under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal

April 24: San Remo Resolution allowed for the establishment of the Civil Administration

April 25: San Remo Resolution legalized British rule, Southern part, Ottoman Empire

May 31: the members of American Jewish Committee elected Nathan Straus as Chairman

June 1: the AJC intended to create a World Tribunal to indict the persecutors of the Jews

June 4: Treaty of Trianon, Hungary gave up over two-thirds of its territory

August 10: integration of the Balfour Declaration into the Treaty of Sèvres

August 14: Beneš negotiated the Little Entente

October 17: the Allies ended the trials of the CUP leaders for the Armenian Genocide

<u>1921:</u>
March 4: Warren G. Harding became president

March 20: Gleiwitz residents voted to remain in Germany rather than join Poland

March 21: the Soviets relaxed their policies through the New Economic Policy (NEP)

March 22: Communists organized a general strike throughout Germany

April 23: in Bucharest, Beneš negotiated and signed an alliance with Yugoslavia and Romania

May 1: Arabs attacked Jewish communists who were celebrating in Jaffa

May 1-7: Jaffa riots spread elsewhere in the Ottoman Empire

May 19: Congress passed the Emergency Quota Act, restricting immigrants

June 13: Pope Benedict XV criticized Zionism during a meeting of cardinals

July 29: the Council on Foreign Relations incorporated in New York

October 3: the Soviets established the first central State bank

September 30: Polish census enumerated 2,048,878 Jews

November 12: start of the Washington Conference, ended February 6, 1922

1922:

January 22: Pope Benedict XV died; Pope Pius XI replaced him

February 6: England, France and Italy signed the Nine Power Treaty

April 2: Weizmann met Gasparri who continued to object to the Mandate over Palestine

April 5: Sanger’s American Birth Control League incorporated in New York

April 3: Stalin seized complete power and became General Secretary

April 10 to May 19: Genoa Conference was held in Genoa, Italy

April 16: Treaty of Rapallo invalidated all territorial and financial claims

May 15: Gasparri officially notified League of Nations to oppose the British Mandate

May 26: German officials release the Reichsbank from government regulation

July 22: despite opposition, the League of Nations authorized the British Mandate

July 24: the League of Nations confirmed the British Mandate for Palestine

September 16: Britain apportioned the Ottoman Empire into two administrative sections

September 18: the Turks expelled the occupiers and established new state

October 22-29: Benito Mussolini’s march on Rome

November 22: Ebert appointed Wilhelm Cuno as Chancellor of Germany

December 30: Bolsheviks created the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

1923:

January 9: Reparations Commission declared Germany in default

February 13: Grand Council of Fascists in Italy banned freemasonry for all Fascists

April 10: Prime Minister Sikorski revealed Poland's liquidation of Germans and de-Germanization policy

July 24: the Treaty of Lausanne for the disposition of the Ottoman Empire

August 2: Harding died and Calvin Coolidge became president

August 6: Joseph Grew signed the Treaty of Amity and Commerce

September 1: Kantō earthquake
October 29: Turkish officials proclaimed the new republic

November 13: Schacht became the Special Commissioner to stabilize the German economy

December: Schacht became the bank president after meeting with Montagu Norman

1924:

January 21: Lenin died

January 25: Treaty of Alliance and Friendship between France and Czechoslovakia

March 3: Turks dissolved the Caliphate and exiled the Sultan and his family

April 1: Hitler received the lightest “allowable sentence” of five years

May 4: The NSDAP won 32 seats in the Reichstag in the elections

May 26: Congress further restricted immigration with the Act of 1924

June 16: Dr. Sun established the Whampoa Military Academy

August: Dawes Plan adopted

December 20: Hitler is released from jail

1925:

The Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) established in ten Asian countries

February 27: the NSDAP is allowed to function as the ban against it ended

March 12: Sun Yat-sen died creating a crisis for the Nationalist Party

April 25: Vladimir Jabotinsky created the Zionist Revisionist Party

April 26: Paul von Hindenburg voted in as president of Weimar Germany

April 28: Churchill returned England to the gold standard with the Gold Standard Act 1925

July 18: Adolf Hitler published Mein Kampf

December 3: Locarno Treaty, which allowed Germany to join the League of Nations

1926:

April 24: Treaty of Berlin

September 20-24: international cancer symposium at Lake Mohonk

1927:

March 16: Marines arrive in Shanghai

April 12: Keswick ordered the Green Gang and Chiang to begin a reign of terror

April 12: Chinese Civil war begins (ended

June 27: Japan targeted China’s Shandong Province

June 28: Japanese officers killed the Manchurian warlord, Chang Tso-lin

July 1: Norman and Schacht arrived in U.S. to see Benjamin Strong and Charles Rist

December 1: Chiang Kai-shek married Soong Mei-Ling

1928:

May 20: the NSDAP wins 12 seats in the Reichstag in the federal elections

September 17: the Achnacarry Agreement

October 10: the bankers installed Chiang as president of China

1929:

March 4: Herbert Hoover became president

July 28- August 11: Sixteenth Zionist Congress held in Zurich, creation of the Jewish Agency

August 31: Schacht led the German delegation that negotiated the Young Plan

September 23: Winston Churchill – met with McAdoo, former Treasury Secretary

October 2: Baruch met Churchill and his party when they arrived in Chicago

October 4: Churchill addressed the Commercial Club, the CEOs of Chicago's firms

October 18: Churchill visited Republican President Herbert Hoover

October 24: Black Thursday, followed by Black Tuesday, October 29

October 29: the big crash; that night Baruch had a lavish celebration at his mansion

December 6: Baruch accompanied $10 million in gold to Europe

1930:

January: Young Plan replaced the Dawes Plan

January 5: Stalin replaced the NEP with the first of thirteen Five-Year Plans

January 20: Bank for International Settlements (BIS) chartered

January 30: the Soviets sanctioned the extermination of the kulaks as a class

March 6: the NSDAP publishes its Party Manifesto

March 7: Hoover told the citizens that the economic situation would end in 60 days

September 14: the NSDAP wins 107 seats in the Reichstag

September 16: Hoover appointed Eugene I. Meyer as Governor of Federal Reserve Board

November 21: first birth control clinic opened in New York City

December 11: New York's fourth largest bank, the Bank of the United States, failed

1931:

May 8: Rothschild's Creditanstalt declared its insolvency

September 18: Mukden Incident, Japan seized Manchuria from China

September 21: Churchill removed England from the gold standard

October 18: Hitler said that the NS Party, if elected, would restore "law and order" in Germany

December 9: Polish census enumerated 2,732,600 Jews

1932:

January 28: Japan bombed Shanghai

March 1: Banker-backed thugs kidnap and murder the grandson of Charles Lindbergh

May: the NSDAP published its 20-page Emergency Economic Program

May 6: Paul Gorguloff, a Russian émigré, shot and killed Paul Doumer, President of France

June 6: President Hoover appointed Joseph C. Grew as the US Ambassador to Japan

July 28: several scuffles occurred between local police and the Bonus Army veterans

July 31: the NSDAP won 230 seats, becoming the top party in the Reichstag

1933:

January 30: Hitler became Chancellor of Germany

February 1: Hitler began economically rejuvenating Germany

February 7: Churchill gave a speech *Prepare,* he regretted Disarmament Conference of 1932-34

February 11: Morgenthau declared, “The U.S. has entered the phase of a second war!”

February 22: B’nai B’rith and Jewish leaders met to plan economic warfare against Germany

February 23: Göring ordered a police raid on communist offices

February 27-28: Marinus van der Lubbe set the fire to the Reichstag

March 4: Cordell Hull became the Secretary of State

March 4: FDR assumes the office of U.S. President

March 5: Germans overwhelmingly vote for the NSDAP, giving them 288 Reichstag seats

March 9: Roosevelt issued Executive Orders 6073, 6102, 6111, and 6260

March 12: AJC leaders met to plan a national program of protests against Germany

March 14: Congress passed the Economy Act supposedly to balance the federal budget

March 16: International Jewry called a boycott against Germany following the election of 3/5

March 19: the AJC convened a boycott planning meeting; 1,000 Jews attended

March 20: Vilna Jews held an anti-Nazi boycott

March 21: Rabbi Wise, along with AJC members went to Washington to see FDR

March 21: Lion Feuchtwanger claimed that Hitler killed a “vast number” of Jews

March 21: Himmler announced the opening of Dachau to detain communist agitators

March 23: Hitler said “the struggle with communism in Germany is our internal affair”

March 23: thousands of Jewish war veterans started marching in the streets

March 23: *The New York Times* printed the headline – *Protest on Hitler Growing in Nation*

March 23: at least 20,000 Jews protested at New York’s City Hall

March 24: Reich League issued a statement reiterating the falseness of the atrocity propaganda

March 24: *Daily Express* reports – *Judea Declares War on Germany*

March 27: Justice Brandeis endorsed the boycott meeting at Madison Square Garden

March 27: Jews planned a huge demonstration in New York on this date to vilify Hitler

March 27: Hitler issued an order calling upon his followers to maintain law and order

March 30: 565,000 German Jews complained about atrocity-propaganda against Germany

March 31: Walter Duranty discredited Jones' report about the Ukrainian famine

April 1: NSDAP's preemptive national boycott against Germany's Jews

April 1: International League against Anti-Semitism declared a boycott in Paris

April 2: Jewish and Christian clergy in Canada protested mistreatment of German Jews

April 3: Polish Minister filed charges of "mistreatment of Polish Jews in Germany.

April 3: Numerous Jewish organizations sent a telegram to Hitler promising reprisals

April 3: at least 70,000 Greek Jews protested against Hitler in Salonika, Greece

April 3: 700 members of the JDC met to initiate a campaign to raise funds for German Jews

April 4: in Bombay, Jews protested against Hitler

April 5: New York, 15,000 protested the government and Jews who would not criticize Hitler

April 5: Roosevelt made it illegal for citizens to own gold

April 6: Adler and B'nai B'rith president Cohen received a cable about the "Nazi horrors"

April 6: Poland, mob violence against Germans occurred during the national boycott

April 9: Britain, policemen tried to have storeowners remove their "Boycott German Goods"

April 13: the Romanian National Bank began declining all foreign currency for German imports

April 15: *Daily Herald* reported that Germany's fur industry would lose $100 million a year

April 21: Rudolf Hess became Deputy Führer of the NSDAP

April 21: Germany banned kosher slaughter, which Germans viewed as an incredibly inhumane

April 28: Jabotinsky began calling for a worldwide German boycott over Radio Warsaw

May 2: Hitler met with Jozef Lipski, during which he agreed to heed all Polish-German treaties

May 4-13: Schacht was in the US visiting FDR and Hull about Germany's economic situation

May 9, Einstein wrote to Rabbi Wise, complaining about the lack of Jewish unity in America

May 10: Untermeyer, via the newspapers, urged all Americans to ban all German products

May 10: New York Jews halted all business so they could prepare for the parade that afternoon

May 10: Protest parade in New York against Germany, 100,000 participants

May 17: Hitler said he wished to find solutions to meet the demands of the Polish officials

May 17: Hitler said, "Germany will be perfectly ready to disband her military establishment

May 24: Senator Gerald P. Nye approved the Congressional propaganda plan against Hitler

June 5: Congress enacted a joint resolution outlawing all gold clauses in contracts

June 16: Roosevelt signed the Glass-Steagall Act

June 28: Paderewski gave a concert in Paris to raise money for the "victims of Hitler"

July: Untermeyer founded the International Jewish Economic Federation

July 14: KPD, communist party in Germany, was outlawed

July 21: Bernard Baruch left for Europe where he would meet with Churchill

August: publication of *The Brown Book of the Hitler Terror and the Burning of the Reichstag*

August 6: Untermeyer said Jews and Gentiles should not buy goods made in Germany

August 7: Untermeyer claimed that Jewish bankers lent money to Germany

August 21 to September 4: the Eighteenth World Zionist Congress held in Prague

August 25: Jabotinsky declared that his party was in charge of the worldwide boycott

August 27: Untermeyer predicted that Hitler would not last over twelve months

September 10: Churchill hosted a lavish dinner party for Bernard Baruch

September 11: Japanese Ministry introduced policies for private firms for oil exploration efforts

September 11: James G. McDonald visited Dachau and published an atrocity story in *The New York Times*

October 13: Mein Kampf is published in English

October 14: Hitler suspended Germany’s relationship with the League of Nations

November 7: Reinhold Niebuhr expected a left-wing revolt that would eradicate Hitler

November 16: FDR granted the Soviets diplomatic recognition

December 1: Hitler appointed Hess as Minister without portfolio

December 18: Hitler asked for equal rights for Germany

1934:

January 26: Officials signed a German-Polish agreement, a relief to their neighbors

February 1: the Chinese government levied an import tax on kerosene and gasoline

February 7: Churchill urged the rebuilding of the RAF and the creation of a Ministry of Defence

April 2: Walter C. Teagle, of Standard Oil met with Interior Secretary Harold Ickes

April 30: *Hitler's Reign of Terror*, one of the first anti-Nazi films, opened on Broadway

July 12: Poland opened prison at Bereza-Kartuska as a detention center for Germans

July 13: Churchill endorsed a stronger League of Nations

August 2: President Paul von Hindenburg of Germany died, Hitler became president

August 22: Teagle and Shell’s leadership conferred with Ickes and State Department officials

October 12: Prince George acquired the title, Duke of Kent

November 27: State Department reps met with London’s Foreign Office to look at options

November 29: Prince George married his second cousin, Princess Marina

1935:

January 23: Naujocks led an undercover attack on a radio station during which Formis died

February 21: Stalin said, a new world war is inevitable in preparation for world revolution

March 6: France reinstated military conscription

March 16: Hitler issued the restitution declaration of Germany’s sovereign power

March 23: Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Philippine Constitution

May 12: Pilsudski died

May 16: the USSR and Czechoslovakia signed the Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of Alliance

May 18: Standard Oil billed the Manchukuo government for damages and loss of business

May 21: Hitler offered to take an active part in all efforts to a practical limitation of armaments

June 18: British officials to sign the Anglo-German Naval Agreement with Germany

July 12: officials registered the Anglo-German Naval Agreement with the League of Nations

July 27: Jabotinsky, “There is only one power which really counts, political pressure

August 31: Congress passed several Neutrality Acts, which it renewed on February 29, 1936

November 15: US granted the Philippines some autonomy through the Tydings-McDuffie Act

December 18: Edvard Beneš became president of Czechoslovakia

December 21: the Kremlin promoted the idea to Germany of a neutrality pact

1936:

January 20: King George V died, hastened by Dr. Bertrand E. Dawson’s actions

January20: Edward VIII, the eldest son of King George V, became King of the United Kingdom

February 4: David Frankfurter, an orthodox Jew, murdered Wilhelm Gustloff

March 3: Hitler proposed an encompassing 5-point peace plan

March 7: Hitler, denounced the Locarno Treaties and invaded the Rhineland

April 28: the Soviets decided to resettle 15,000 Poles and Germans from the Ukraine

May 2: Franco- Soviet Pact signed in Paris

June 4: first socialist and the first Jew to serve as Prime Minister of France, André Léon Blum

June 22: Churchill agreed to use his oratorical skills against Hitler for The Focus

July: Otto Katz formed the Anti-Nazi League in Hollywood

July 11: Austrian and German officials discussed the idea of Germany annexing their country

July 22: Churchill agreed to use his oratorical skills against Hitler and Germany

August 14: FDR: “We shun political commitments which might entangle us in foreign wars”

November: Churchill said, “Germany is getting too strong, and we must smash her.”

November 20: Anthony Eden said Britain would adhere to the Versailles Treaty

November 23: *Life Magazine* launched

November 25: Japan and Germany signed an Anti-Comintern Pact

December 11: King Edward abdicated the throne and later married Wallis Simpson

December 11: George VI became King of the United Kingdom

1937:

April 19: U.S. committees met to decide if the Philippines were ready for independence

April 27: the 3,000,000 Jews in Poland were afraid of disenfranchisement

May 1: Congress passed Neutrality Act due to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936

May 6: Hindenburg Disaster (35 dead)

May 12: coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth

May 28: Neville Chamberlain replaced Stanley Baldwin as the British prime minister

June: Peel Commission advised boundary reductions for Israel, four hundred square miles

June: the AJCm published an anti-German booklet entitled *The Jews in Nazi Germany*

June 26: Exemption of Jews from military service in the U.S. decided at an annual conference

July 7: Japanese invasion of China

July 7: there was another false flag attack at the Marco Polo Bridge

July 12: Ben-Gurion said that to establish a Zionist state, they had to expel the Arabs

July 24: Italy signed the Anti-Comintern Pact, against the Communist International (Comintern)

August 6: Hirohito removed all constraints of International Law regarding prisoners of war

August 11: until December 24, 1938, the Soviets executed over 9,500 of its citizens

August 13: Japan's massive aerial and ground assault against Shanghai begins

September 13: Prince Chichibu went to Nuremberg to meet privately with Adolf Hitler

September 27: State Department denounced Japan for its indiscriminate bombing

October 5: FDR gave a speech in Chicago asking for a "quarantine of the aggressor nations"

November 3: the Nine Power Treaty Conference

November 5: Germany officially viewed Austria for annexation

November 5: German and Polish officials negotiated a mutually beneficial minority agreement

November 5: the Japanese arrived at Jinshanwei and surrounded the Chinese military

November 7: FDR told French officials that he wanted to depose Hitler

November 11: Japanese troops began their advance towards Nanking

November 16: Bullitt went to Poland and met with Jozef Beck to promote warfare

December 7: Japan sinks a United States gunboat, the *Panay,* on the Yangtze River

December 7: Prince Asaka Yasuhiko took charge of the invasion of Nanking

December 13: Fifty thousand Japanese troops forcefully entered Nanking

December 14: Oliphant determines if the United States could seize Japan's assets

December 16: Japanese took about 5,000 captives to the Yangtze River and shot them

December 17: FDR introduced Oliphant's ideas for using the TWEA against Japan

1938:

January 31: NKVD issued a circular for the mass arrests of Soviet Germans

February 9: Jerzy Potocki complained to a Polish official about Jewish influence in the US

March: MacMichaels directed the British military to crush the Jewish revolts

March: MacMichaels suggested that Britain abandon its plan to partition Palestine

March 9: Austria scheduled a plebiscite on the issue of unification for March 13

March 12: Germany annexed the German-speaking country of Austria

March 12-13: the American press did not criticize Germany for the annexation

March 13: Austrians voted 99.73% and German citizens voted 99.02% for *Anschluss*

March 14: Morgenthau notified French officials that America supported Léon Blum

March 14: suddenly the American media denounced the annexation of Austria

March 16: Beck told Polish officials that he intended to issue an ultimatum to Lithuania

March 17: Lithuania, under the threat of force by Poland, accepted the ultimatum

March 22: Goebbels told Hugh R. Wilson that he objected to hate-mongering against Germany

March 24: Chamberlain said that Britain was unwilling to defend Czechoslovakia

March 28: Hitler appointed Konrad Henlein as head of the Sudeten Germans

March 30: Germany removed the Jewish church from receiving taxpayer funds

April 30: Ribbentrop defied Wilson to find any criticism of FDR in the German press

May 21: Czech officials mobilized military forces against the Sudetenland Germans

June 5: Jabotinsky spoke of the 6,000,000 European Jews who centered their hopes on Palestine

June 12: Ben-Gurion said, “I am for compulsory transfer; I do not see anything immoral in it.”

July 6: beginning of the Evian Conference to discuss the Jewish refugee problem

August 3: George Rublee held first meeting to determine the fate of the Jews from Germany

August 19: Kleist-Schmenzin assured Churchill that when war erupted, the German opposition would impose a new government within 48 hours

August 19: Churchill decided to try to provoke Hitler to take aggressive action

August 24: Poland blockaded Danzig’s Germans which now faced starvation and economic ruin

September 6: Hitler, in a speech, disapproved of occultism and opposed freemasonry

September 7: German traitor Erich Kordt told Lord Halifax that army leaders were ready to forcibly oppose Hitler

September 7: Churchill conceded that the surrender of the Sudetenland was beneficial

September 9: the State Department negotiated an Anglo-American trade treaty with Britain

September 16: King George VI praised Chamberlain for planning on seeing Hitler

September 30: Hitler, Chamberlain, Mussolini and Daladier sign Munich Agreement

September 12, Hitler spoke about the Sudeten crisis at a rally in Nuremberg

September 15: Chamberlain met with Hitler and he agreed to cede the Sudetenland to Germany

September 20, Lipski told Hitler that Warsaw agreed with Berlin regarding Czechoslovakia

September 22: Polish officials asked for volunteers to liberate the Poles in Czechoslovakia

September 22: Chamberlain and Hitler met in Godesberg to confirm the prior agreement

September 27: Polish officials demanded that Czechoslovakia revise the border

September 29-30: France, Britain and Germany signed the Munich Agreement

October: the British accepted MacMichaels' proposals which closed Palestine to the Jews

October 3: Lord Halifax affirmed the Munich Pact in the House of Lords

October 4: the French National Assembly endorsed the Munich accords

October 5: Beneš resigned as president of Czechoslovakia

October 15: Polish officials said that Polish passport holders must obtain a validation visa

October 16: Churchill, after received money from Strakosch, bashed the Munich Pact

October 21: division of annexed territories in Europe into neighboring territories

October 22: Edvard Beneš, president of Czechoslovakia, went into exile in Putney, London

October 24: Germany approached Polish officials seeking to reunite Danzig to Germany

October 28: Germany, per the Polish passport-ordinance, took about 15,000 Jews into custody

October 31: Poland guaranteed the minority rights of Danzig's Germans (96% of the city)

November 7: Herschel Grynszpan shot Ernst vom Rath

November 8: the British were to announce their decision not to partition Palestine for the Jews

November 9: The New York Times stated that 1,000 Jews died; less than a 100 perished.

November 9-10: Kristallnacht, which the worldwide media exaggerated

November 10: Goebbels ordered those involved to stop all aggression against the Jews

November 15, FDR would not raise immigration quotas for immigration from Germany

November 17: the British decreased its immigration quota for Jews emigrating from Germany

November 19: in Washington, Bullitt met with Jerzy Potocki to discuss European issues

November 21: Potocki reported his conversation with Bullitt to the Polish Foreign Ministry

December 14-17: Schacht was in London seeking the advocacy of wealthy Jews for refugees

December 18: Rublee approached Washington officials about financing for Jewish immigration

December 20: experts in Paris decided that a Jewish consortium could raise the needed money

1939:

January 1: Germany published a decree eliminating Jews from the German economy

January 1: By this date, the NKVD had incarcerated 18,572 Soviet Germans in labor camps

January 2: Ben-Gurion wanted a “world Jewish conference,” to gain support for the Jews

January 4: Roosevelt delivered a warning to Germany in his message to Congress

January 4: FDR referred to Hitler as an aggressor and potential war in Europe

January 5: Hitler told Beck that he would not deprive Poland of access to the sea

January 10: Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax arrive in Rome to meet with Mussolini

January 12, Potocki reported that the Jews perpetuated anti-Hitler propaganda in America

January 17: Denmark, Latvia and Estonia sign a non-aggression pact with Germany

January 17: Slovakian premier declares his foremost task is to solve the Jewish question

January 19: Hjalmar Schacht has his last meeting with George Rublee in Berlin

January 20: Hitler replaces Hjalmar Schacht as president of the Reichsbank with Walter Funk

January 24: Reinhard Heydrich established the Reich Central Office for Jewish Emigration

January 24: Germany allows Jews from Poland to return to Germany to settle their accounts

January 27: because of the failures of the New Deal, the US planned on going to war

January 31: U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee met secretly with FDR to discuss the war

February 1: Beck told Ribbentrop that Poland wanted to annex Ukraine for access to Black Sea

February 25: Poland admitted it was terminating Germans working in agriculture or industry

February 27: German and Polish officials talked about issues concerning ethnic minorities

March 10: Baruch ridiculed Chamberlain's remark about peace in Europe

March 10: Stalin told the 18th Congress/Communist Party he intended to overthrow America

March 10: Stalin told attendees at the 18th Congress that World War II had already begun

March 14: Slovakian officials declared independence, which dissolved Czechoslovakia

March 15: Hitler and Hácha agreed to establish the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia

March 15: Poland officially recognized the German occupation of part of Czechoslovakia

March 16: FDR issued ultimatum demanding that the British government oppose Germany

March 17: Chamberlain gave a speech at Birmingham in which he angrily criticized Hitler

March 18: Welles condemned Germany's actions to the US media and suggested military action

March 21: Ribbentrop told Lipski that he hoped that they could restore Danzig to the Reich

March 22: Lithuania relinquished Memel, a 700-square mile strip of land, back to Germany

March 25: Hitler stated that he did not intend to settle the Danzig problem through force

March 26: Lipski, in a memo, rejected Hitler's Danzig-Autobahn plan

March 26: West Marches Society held an incendiary anti-German demonstration in Bromberg

March 26: Soviets eliminated the remaining 7 raions (administrative divisions) in Ukraine

March 27: Ribbentrop met with Lipski and objected to the persecution of Germans in Poland

March 31: Chamberlain announced Britain's guarantee to Poland

March 31: Britain and France draw red line of guaranteed protection for the Polish state

April 3: Beck went to London to finalize a British/Polish alliance

April 3: Hitler asked the OKW to draw up provisional plans for an attack on Poland

April 6: the Polish census enumerated 741,000 ethnic Germans residing in Poland

April 9: Bullitt cabled FDR that America might be able to furnish warplanes through Britain

April 11: Warsaw Parliament began preparing and gathering support for mobilization

April 15: Britain and France vowed to protect the independence of Romania and Greece

April 15: Roosevelt sent Hitler a telegram accusing him of aggression

April 23: without a German threat, Warsaw officials activated another 334,000 army reservists

April 25: the Polish media promoted the developing connection between Moscow and Warsaw

April 26: Poland, via two laws, assembled the military reserves and introduced conscription

April 28: Hitler responded to FDR’s cable and renounced the Anglo-German Naval Agreement

April 29: the *Social Crediter* published the article "WARNING EUROPE"

May 3: forced resignation of Maxim Litvinov as the Kremlin wanted to a pact with Germany

May 5, Beck told the Warsaw Chamber of Deputies of the agreements with England and France

May 5: after Britain's guarantee of support, Polish officials refused Ribbentrop's proposals

May 10: FDR invited Harry Hopkins, an advisor, to live in the White House

May 11: Soviet battle against Japan at Khalkhin begins; it ended September 16

May 14: According to *Pravda,* Stalin needed to get the capitalists to fight each other

May 21: in Danzig, a Polish citizen, claiming self-defense, shot a German, perhaps staged

May 31: Molotov said that the Soviet Union supported Poland and condemned German policy

June 6: Axel Wenner-Gren met with Chamberlain to tell him Germany did not want war

June 9: the Dukes of Kent and Hamilton, and General Walther von Reichenau met to avert war

June 13: Soviet experts made a secret expedition to the western frontier to evaluate the situation

June 26: FDR created a new intelligence agency for espionage in Latin America

June 29: Moscicki claimed that Poland was arming to maintain “peace” in the Baltic Sea

July 2: Georges Bonnet stated that France and Britain planned to fulfill their vows to the Poles

July 10: Chamberlain reaffirmed Britain’s guarantee to Poland

July 13: the Soviet government closed the *German Central-Newspaper* in Moscow

July 24: Polish officials rejected any attempts of Germany to incorporate Danzig into the Reich

August 11: British and French officials arrived in Moscow to discuss action against Germany

August 19: Stalin ordered a surprise attack on Japan, Germany’s ally

August 19: the Politburo held a secret meeting, including members of Communist International

August 23: Germany and the Soviet Union signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact

August 25: British officials altered their vow support to Poland into a mutual assistance pact

August 25: the Anglo-Polish Treaty promised direct or indirect military assistance

August 27: Dahlerus presented Hitler’s modest 16-point proposal to British officials

August 28: Polish soldiers using machine guns fired on German customs in Gleiwitz

August 29: a Polish formation opened fire on German customs agents near Neubersteich

August 30: Kleist-Schmenzin conveyed the details of the invasion of Poland to the British embassy in Berlin who warned Warsaw

August 30, Hitler issued his 16-point solution for the Danzig-Corridor and minority question

August 30 Hitler agrees to Britain's request for a 24-hour extension to permit negotiation

August 30: Poland mobilized for war

August 31: Poles attacked the Customs House at Neubersteich again

August 31: Poles blew up the Dirschau (Tczew) bridge over the Vistula River

August 31: the Poles attacked Gleiwitz, a mile from Poland’s western border

August 31: The Supreme Soviet ratifies the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

August 31: Alfred Helmut Naujocks said he received the code words Grandmama dead

August 31: Polish Ambassador Lipski meets with Ribbentrop at 6:15 PM.

August 31: Beck forbade Lipski from receiving any documents from von Ribbentrop

August 31: Poland declared war on Germany at midnight

August 31-September 1: on the night of, Polish military assaulted the German town of Beuthen

September 1: Germany invades Poland to rescue Germans living there

September 1: Churchill began rounding up enemies of the state

September 2: Chamberlain argued against declaring war on Germany over the invasion

September 3: the British and French governments issued an ultimatum to German government

September 3: England and France declare war on Germany

September 3: Churchill became First Lord of the Admiralty (until May 11, 1940)

September 3: beginning of the Phony War which ended in April 1940

September 3: Polish terrorists enacted the Bromberg Massacre; they murdered 5,500 Germans

September 4: Britain began aerial warfare against Germany

September 7: Poland shot down 15 German planes as they had an early warning system

September 11: the Nordic League merged with the BUF

September 16: German aircraft disseminated flyers throughout Warsaw warning the civilians

September 17: the Soviets invade Poland and several other countries

September 21: Germany decided to invade Warsaw, the capitol

September 26: Germans disseminated millions of new flyers throughout Warsaw/ no response

September 30: in Paris, officials set up a new Polish government-in-exile with Sikorski as PM

October 6: after the Polish defeat, Germany and the USSR annexed and divided Poland

October 6: at the battle’s end, the number of Jews in Poland was 2,633,000

October 8: Germany annexed western Poland and the former Free City of Danzig

October 10: the Soviet-Lithuanian Treaty of Mutual Assistance

October 15: Stalin and Churchill signed the agreement to obliterate Germany

October 16: Britain abandoned all restraints regarding Germany

October 16-17: Germany’s first bombing strikes against the British

October 30: repatriation of citizens of German nationality in Latvia

November 4: the US Neutrality Act allowed the US to supply weapons to Germany’s enemies

November 17: German soldiers discovered numerous mass graves and uncovered 12,857 bodies

November 30: the Soviets invaded and annexed parts of Finland in the Winter War

December 3: Ribbentrop stated that Poland was influenced by Britain’s desire for another war

December 15: authorities completed the deportation of 45,000 Germans from Latvia

1940:

January 12: Pope told British official that there were Germans who wanted to overthrow Hitler

January 18: FDR appointed Robert H. Jackson as the Attorney General

February 1: the number of dead/missing Germans was at least 58,000, just in Posen &Bromberg

February 16: the Altmark Incident

February 21: the Soviet Union dropped bombs in Sweden

March 13: the Winter War, the Soviets against Finland, ended with the Moscow Peace Treaty

March 16: Luftwaffe struck a navy yard leading to the first British civilian death

April 3: German traitor Oster shared the details of Germany's invasion of Norway with the West

May 10: Winston Churchill replaced Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister of England

May 10: Hitler sent 500 planes to Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg; all had declared war on Germany

May 10: the Second Battle of Sedan began in the Battle of France, ending June 22, 1940

May 12: General Guderian, with part of the Nineteenth Panzer Corps, arrived at Meuse River

May 14: Germany attacked Rotterdam; media falsely reported that it killed 30,000 civilians, after the city had surrendered

May 15: Churchill directed the RAF to execute a night raid on German cities in the Ruhr

May 15: Latvian officials completed the disposal of the German's remaining property

May 15: Soviets had, according to the General Staff, 303 divisions

May 15: the Royal Navy began moving destroyers and other ships to the southeast

May 16: Churchill flew to Paris to meet with anxious French officials

May 16: Germans crossed the Meuse and broke through the last French forces

May 18: the British bombed Hamburg, a trading partner since 1600, for the first time

May 19: In a cabinet meeting, Churchill discussed an evacuation at Dunkirk

May 20: William White and Clark M. Eichelberger created the Committee to Defend America

May 20: after consolidating their bridgeheads at Sedan, the German Army reached the Channel

May 20: the Germans founded a camp at the site of a compound of brick barracks in Auschwitz

May 22, Churchill resolved to withdraw the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk

May 24: at 11.30 am, Hitler arrived at Rundstedt's headquarters

May 24: General Von Rundstedt issued the halt order on May 24, which Hitler confirmed

May 25: at 10pm, Churchill sanctioned an evacuation using the destroyers already in place

May 26: British government then selected this day as a Day of National Prayer

May 26: Germans resumed the offensive, targeting Paris, the nucleus of the French troops

May 27 – June 4: the battle of Dunkirk; British began 9-day evacuation on May 26

May 27: FDR sent a proposal to Churchill that he lease land for US airbase construction

June 1: FDR ignored the Neutrality Act by reclassifying ammunition and small arms as surplus

June 9: France's PM sent FDR a telegram asking for more financial aid to continue the war

June 14: Germany entered Paris where they confiscated many Rothschild treasures

June 15: Germany gave the Soviets an ultimatum to leave Germany's area of interest in Poland

June 16: Ulmanis notified the Latvian population of the nation's capitulation to Moscow

June 16-17: Soviets invaded and began the occupation of Latvia

June 18: the Soviet Union invades Estonia and Lithuania

June 21: Smedley Butler, who said war is a racket died in the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia

June 24: FDR directed Military and Naval Intelligence to be responsible for the world

June 27: Stalin forces Romania to surrender Bessarabia (Moldova)

June 29: the anti-Communist Alien Registration Act of 1940 enacted

July 1: J. Edgar Hoover created the Special Intelligence Service (SIS), in Latin America

July 2: FDR signed the Export Control Act in order to halt Japanese expansion

On July 7: Hitler said, “All members of the Wehrmacht must exercise restraint in their relations with the civilian population of occupied territory”

July 19: Hitler, in remarks to the British public invited England to the peace table

July 20: Lord Lothian requested a copy of Hitler’s peace proposal from the Germans

July 20: Churchill told Lord Lothian to terminate all interaction with German officials

August 18 - September 1: the Japanese consul in Lithuania issued 6,000 transit visas to Jews

August 24: a German pilot inadvertently overran his target and dropped bombs within London

August 24: Germany bombs London for the first time

August 27: Jackson dismissed the 1917 Espionage Act’s prohibition against helping belligerents

August 31: Hess and Karl Haushofer discussed ways of negotiating peace with Britain

September 2: Destroyers for Bases Agreement – exchanging destroyers to Britain for airfields

September 14: Congress passed the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940

September 27: German, Japanese and Italian officials signed the Tripartite Pact

October 6: Greenwood told the Jews that people would help them to found a new world order

October 7: McCollum devised an eight-step plan to provoke Japan to attack the United States

November 9: Chamberlain, Britain's most popular Prime Minister died

November 25: the Haganah sank the *Patria*, with 1,800 Jewish refugees from Europe aboard

December 10: Hitler told Goebbels that the Soviet Union was "lurking in the wings"

December 18: Hitler signed Directive No. 21 relative to implementing Operation Barbarossa

December 29: FDR, to scare Americans, said, if Britain goes down the Axis Powers will win

1941:

January 27: Ambassador Joseph Grew told Cordell Hull about a possible Japanese invasion

February 6: Adolf Berle described several Latin-American German groups as seditious

February 11: Anthony J. Biddle became an ambassador to the governments-in-exile

February 14: Hull told FDR that foreign countries should disclose their assets in America

February 26: FDR told Hull, Morgenthau, and Jackson that US needs to control foreign assets

March 1-2: Aleksandr Vasilevsky and others presented a plan to Stalin to invade Germany

March 11: the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act

March 24: *Time Magazine* endorsed Kaufman's plan/book, *Germany Must Perish*

April 1: America's protection of Atlantic convoys began

April 3: Harry Dexter White told FDR to freeze all of Japan's assets in the US

April 3: Churchill confidentially warned Stalin about the impending German invasion

April 13: Japan and the Soviet Union sign a Neutrality Pact

April 17: Officials create the Independent State of Croatia

April 18: officials expanded the security zone eastward more than 2,300 sea miles from NY

April 21-27: Singapore Agreement between the British and the US

April 28: Hess sent Haushofer to visit with Burckhardt regarding possible peace with Britain

May 4: Soviet propagandists claimed Germany was disintegrating due to Hitler's policies

May 5: Stalin addressed the graduating officers of the Frunze Military Academy

May 10: Rudolf Hess flew to Scotland to meet with the British peace group

May 10: Churchill received FDR's negative response regarding America's entry into the war

May 10: the Luftwaffe bombed London, killing 1,436 civilians and destroying several buildings

May 10: German invasion of France and England, whose armies fled from Dunkirk

May 10: Hitler sends 500 assault planes to Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg

June 3: Gallup Poll indicated that 83% of the US population opposed US entry in the war

June 13: Sorge warned the Kremlin that Germany was going to attack on June 22

June 14: Roosevelt froze all German assets in the US, in violation to international law

June 14: double-agents in Germany alerted Moscow about an attack scheduled for June 22

June 22: Operation Barbarossa – German invasion of the Soviet Union

June 22: the beginning of the alleged holocaust by Germany in the eastern territories

June 22: Communists and Zionists began a decades-long propaganda campaign against Germany and its alleged genocidal treatment of the Polish Jews

July 1: by this date, Stalin increased the Red Army by an additional 5.3 million men

July 6: Stalin scheduled the Soviet attack against Germany for this date

July 11: FDR appointed Robert H. Jackson to the Supreme Court

July 11: in anticipation of another war, FDR created the Office of Coordinator of Information

July 25: NKGB began an investigation of all former war prisoners from the camps in Germany

July 26: Roosevelt recalled MacArthur to active duty

July 26: Roosevelt froze all Japanese assets and brought all transactions under US control

July 30: Sikorski-Mayski Agreement between the Soviet Union and Poland

August 1: The US announces an oil embargo against aggressor states

August 12: Atlantic Conference between Roosevelt and Churchill in Newfoundland

August 14: Roosevelt and Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter in Newfoundland

August 15: NKVD gave Germans in the Crimean just 3-4 four hours to prepare for relocation

August 31: NKVD began evacuating the Soviet Germans from the western regions of the USSR

September 3: formation of Ustaše unit, the Black Legion

September 4: a destroyer targeted the German submarine U-652 with three depth charges

September 10: Weizmann told Churchill that the Jews got America into WWI against Germany

September 11: FDR claimed that the U-652 “without any provocation,” attacked the *USS Greer*

September 15: Knox said that the US could use every means to capture or destroy Axis ships

September 20: General MacArthur organized the Philippine Department Air Force

October 1: German ESE report describes the absence of raw materials, food and the hunger among the Russian population

October 1: Operation Typhoon, Halder’s plan of a frontal attack on Moscow began

October 30: FDR approved $1 billion in Lend-lease aid to the Soviets

November 10: *Time Magazine* reported that Germany seems to treat the Jew as equals

November 11: ESE reported that food/essentials scarcity affected the morale of the Russians and Ukrainians

November 15: General Marshall explained offensive strategy to some reporters

November 22: Rabbi Liebman told the Junior Hadassah, “The Jewish people will say, ‘We were the first victims

November 24: Rabbi Wise claimed that the State Department had a copy of Hitler’s mandate for “the immediate extirpation of all Jews in German-occupied Europe”

November 25: Stimson, in his diary, talks about maneuvering the Japanese into attacking

November 25: Hart received Washington’s approval to send some of his warships south.

November 27: American military secretly began to construct the Del Monte Field

November 27: Strasburger, the Polish Finance Minister, claimed that the Germans also slaughtered 400,000 non-Jewish Poles

December 7: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor

December 7: U.S. evicted nearly 120,000 Japanese residents from the west coast to 27 camps

December 8, FDR sanctioned the apprehension and incarceration of Germans and Italians

December 8: MacArthur's headquarters received word of the Pearl Harbor attack at 2:30 a.m.

December 8: the Japanese began their occupation of Shanghai again

December 11: Hitler described the Soviet menace in a speech before the Reichstag

December 11: Germany and the United States declared war on each other

December 16: officials demoted Admiral Kimmel and relieved him of his command

December 18: FDR issued an order to investigate U.S. Army and Navy personnel

1942:

January 1: the Red Army had resettled 799,459 Soviet Germans by this date

January 1: the Allies of World War II pledged adherence to the Atlantic Charter

January 15-28: in Rio de Janeiro, delegates from western countries met in a conference

February 13: *The American Hebrew* called Hull one of the greatest diplomats of the world

February 15: Prince Chichibu organized a regional headquarters of Golden Lily in Singapore

February 19: U.S. began the internment of citizens of Japanese descent as enemy aliens

February 20: Sir Arthur Harris implemented a total war against German civilians

February 21: Japanese began executing 70,699 Chinese males on the island of Singapore

February 24: the Soviets torpedoed and sank a Jewish refugee ship, with 786 passengers

March 1: the ESE reported that, in the Donets area, several thousand died of starvation

March 28: Harris directed 400 tons of bombs to be dropped on Lübeck, Germany

May 19: creation of the DOJ's Alien Enemy Control Unit (AECU)

May 27: Czech agents attacked Reinhard Heydrich; he died on June 8

May 30-31: raid on Cologne, Operation Millennium, the Allies used 1,000 airplanes with 1,455 tons of bombs, mostly incendiaries that generated over 2,500 fires

June 4: Two British-trained agents assassinated Reinhard Heydrich; he died a few days later

June 4: Ernst Kaltenbrunner then became Chief of the Reich Main Security Office

June 13: FDR created the Office of War Information (OWI) with Executive Order 9182

June 13: the COI's propaganda department merged into the Office of Strategic Services (OSS)

July 17: MI6 claimed that Mengele's selection process began, followed by the "mass gassings."

August 12: US began aerial warfare against Germany during daylight hours using 12 bombers

August 14: the Jews claimed that the Germans had emptied the Polish ghettos via murder, deportation and hunger

August 25: the Duke of Kent perished in a plane crash, ordered by Churchill

October 3: a Stockholm newspaper requested the real details surrounding Hess's flight

October 7: John Simon created the UN War Crimes Commission

December 8: Jews submitted a document to FDR claiming that Germany had exterminated almost two million Jews

December 17: members of the wartime UN issued the Joint Declaration against Germany

1943:

January 11: London acknowledged that their policies had created India's food shortage

January 14-24: Casablanca Conference, where FDR, Stalin and Churchill stated that they intended to impose an "unconditional surrender" on Germany

January 20: preparation for the deportation of incarcerated Germans in Costa Rica

January 26: U.S. Army transport, *Puebla* departs from Costa Rica with German deportees

January 27: ninety-one bombers headed towards Germany's Wilhelmshaven naval base

January 27: *The New York Times* headline announced, "Liquidation Day Set for France's Jews"

February 6: the *Puebla* arrived at the immigration detention station on Terminal Island

February 12: FDR, on the radio, elaborated on the tenets of "unconditional surrender"

February 28, the *Times* announced "Total Nazi Executions Are Put at 3,400,000; Poland with 2,500,000 Victims, Tops List"

March 9: over 40,000 people at Madison Square Garden viewed *We Will Never Die*

March 23: the Treasury froze all Axis assets, including internees, the enemy aliens

April 13: Germany announces its discovery of a mass grave in the Katyn Forest

April 16: Sikorski asked for a full inquiry of 20,000 bodies by the International Red Cross

April 29: Molotov blamed the German "fascists" for the murders of the Polish officers

May 27: Sir Arthur Harris presented his plans to fire-bomb and destroy the city of Hamburg

July 4: British Secret Service assassinated General Władysław Sikorski

July 24 - August 3, 1943: Allied attack on Hamburg, Operation Gomorrah

August 19: the Soviet report, *Katyn No. 2*, referred to the "gangs of Gestapo agents"

October 6: over 400 rabbis marched to the Capitol to get the US support against Hitler

October 22: the Allies totally destroyed Kassel in one night of conventional and fire-bombing

October 23: the British dropped over 1,823 tons of high explosives and firebombs on Kassel

October 30: Moscow Declaration signed during the Moscow Conference

October 30: the allies created the *Declaration on Austria*

November 1: Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin published the *Declaration on German Atrocities in Occupied Europe*

November 15: Raphael Lemkin, of B'nai B'rith International, introduced the word "genocide"

November 28: Tehran Conference

1944:

January 10: *Time* promoted *The Black Book of Polish Jewry* as “an account of the Nazis' systematic extermination of the Polish Jews”

January 22: FDR, via an executive order, organized the War Refugee Board (WRB) after 400 American rabbis demonstrated in Washington and petitioned Congress

January 24: the Soviets issued a comprehensive report, *The Truth about Katyn*

April 22: the RAF dropped 32,000 bombs on the German city of Brunswick

June 6- August 25: D-Day invasion of Normandy

June 10: Isidor Feinstein, in *The Nation*, claimed that the Germans killed 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Jews since August 1942

June 18: Jacob Rosenheim asked Morgenthau to have the US bomb the rail lines going into Auschwitz.

June 19-August 20: Red Army’s Operation Bagration

July 10: Eisenhower told Lord Halifax that the German leaders should be “shot while trying to escape”

July 20: Operation Valkyrie, the attempt on Hitler’s life by Germany’s traitors

July 20: *The New York Times* reported Peter H. Bergson’s claim that Germany had killed a million Jews with gas

July 20- May 8, 1945: destructive Allied bombing in such places as Dresden, Berlin, and hundreds of German cities

July 22: Soviets liberated Majdanek

August 4: Ike decreased German POW rations below those set by the Geneva Conventions

August 21- October 7: Allies founded the United Nations at Dumbarton Oaks

August 23: Morgenthau presented his rigid policy for postwar Germany to Stimson and McCloy

August 28: after working on it for weeks, the Treasury sent the Morgenthau Plan to FDR

August 31: Donald Day began broadcasting to American forces in Europe

September 16: Churchill and FDR agreed to implement the Morgenthau Plan

September 19: *Look Magazine* published Ehrenburg's *The Breath of a Child*

October 2: the Red Cross alerted German officials of the imminent destruction of the transportation system which would cause inevitable starvation throughout Germany

October 16: the Soviets, with 500 planes, bombed the East Prussian city of Gumbinnen

October 19: Naujocks surrendered or perhaps deserted to the American forces

October 20: the Soviets went on a 24-hour rape rampage in the city of Gumbinnen

October 21: FDR said, “We must play a leading role in the community of Nations.”

October 28: *Saturday Evening Post* published *How the Nazi Butchers Wasted Nothing*, along with the images of the clothing/shoes in the warehouse, and an incinerator, but no gas chamber

November 25: publication of Raphael Lemkin’s *Axis Rule in Occupied Europe*

November 26: FDR, via the WRB released a forty-page report, the *Auschwitz Protocols*

December 1: Edward Stettinius Jr. became Secretary of State

December 4: *Newsweek* reported that the WRB supported the idea that the Germans engaged in mass executions

December 17: Malmédy Massacre

December 22: Ehrenburg announced that the Germans had killed 6,000,000 Jews at Auschwitz

1945:

January 4: Ehrenburg again claimed that the Germans had killed 6,000,000 Jews at Auschwitz

January 5: Rosenman met with people from the War, State and Justice Departments, to promote the conspiracy/criminal organization scheme against Germany

January 13: Bernays/Wechsler “chronicled Nazi atrocities and crime” based on a criminal plan”

January 20: the beginning of the Soviet occupation and the rape of the females of East Prussia

January 27: the Soviets “liberate” Auschwitz

January 30: a Soviet submarine torpedoed and sank the *Wilhelm Gustloff*, a hospital ship

February 4-11: Yalta Conference

February 10: the Soviets torpedoed the *General Steuben* killing 5,000 women, children and wounded men

February 13-14: the allied fire bombings of Dresden

February 23-24: Allies destroyed about eighty-three percent of the city of Pforzheim

February 24: *The Nation* published Lemkin’s two-part article, *The Legal Case against Hitler*

March 10: Ike created a new prisoner category, Disarmed Enemy Forces (DEFs), individuals the army did not feed after Germany’s surrender

March 30: the Soviets began the “liberation” of Danzig, raping every female from young to old

March 31: Stalin, Churchill, and FDR forcibly return the Soviet refugees to the Soviet Union

April 1- June 22: the Battle of Okinawa

April 5: John Simon suggested that they execute Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler and Ribbentrop without a trial

April 11: Heinrich Himmler relinquished Bergen-Belsen

April 11: U.S. troops liberated Buchenwald, soon turning it over to the Soviets

April 12: Franklin D. Roosevelt died

April 15: Eisenhower notified General Marshall about what he said he saw at Buchenwald

April 15: Billy Wilder directed the filming of scenes at Buchenwald, before the official tour

April 17: the US opened Camp Rheinberg on the Rhine, about six miles wide in circumference

April 18: Eisenhower met with Churchill to plan how to exploit the images at Buchenwald

April 18: *The New York Times* reported that four million people died at Auschwitz

April 21, Ike told Marshall that the new enclosures “will provide no shelter or other comforts”

April 21: American pilots targeted and shot at General Patton’s plane trying to silence him

April 22: the US had, in Europe, 50 days’ worth of 4,000-calorie rations to feed five million

April 24: a Florida newspaper reported that, from April 1-22, 992,578 German POWs died

April 25: Stimson insisted on official judicial proceedings against German war criminals

April 25: eighteen American newspaper publishers and editors arrived at Buchenwald

April 26: Combined Chiefs of Staff (CCS) approved of the DEF status for all German citizens

April 26: Truman asked Rosenman to invite Jackson to head the Nuremberg Military Tribunal.

April 26: Robert H. Jackson immediately formed the organization of the first Nuremberg Trial

April 26 and 27: a 13-member commission with envoys from 12 nations toured Buchenwald

April 28: the Red Cross negotiated a surrender plan to turn Dachau over to the American troops

April 30: there were 2,062,865 civilian prisoners with the DEF status

May 2: Truman appointed Jackson to prepare charges of atrocities/war crimes against Germany and the Axis powers

May 3: some assassins attacked Patton’s jeep during which he suffered minor injuries

May 7: the Soviets reported that four million “died in the gas chambers at Auschwitz”

May 8: the war in Europe officially ended when Germany accepted an unconditional surrender

May 8: Ike was outraged when he discovered that Patton released a half million German POWs

May 8-September: Allies sent 2,270,000 ethnic Germans and Russians who fought with Germany back to the USSR

May 9: Ike warned all German citizens against trying to provide food for the prisoners

May 9: Ike announced, “We are not coming here as liberators but as conquerors”

May 10: President Harry S. Truman implemented the Morgenthau Plan

May 25: Soviet at the conference said they wanted to deport millions of Germans to the gulags as slave labor

June 5: Berlin Declaration

June 9: *Collier’s* reported that “Russia has 5,800,000 Jews, of whom 2,200,000 had migrated since 1939 to escape the Nazis”

June 26: official founding of the United Nations

August 2: Potsdam Agreement signed at the end of the Potsdam Conference

August 6: American bombing of Hiroshima

August 8: in accordance with the Yalta agreements, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan

August 8: Allied adoption of the London Charter

August 9: the Soviet Union invaded Manchukuo

August 9: American bombing of Nagasaki

August 15: Japanese began burning documents

September 2: war between Japan and China ended

September 2: America terminated the Lend-Lease program to Britain

September 14: Patton opposed labeling the Germans as war criminal and having POWs work as slaves

September 15: Patton criticized Morgenthau and Baruch and their revenge against all Germans

October 19: *The Courier-Mail* of Brisbane reported that the WJC provided information to the U.S. War Crimes Commission

November 20: Alderman read the 100-page indictment in the first session of the IMT

December 9: deliberate crash into Patton's vehicle; he died a few weeks later on 12/21

December 16: Secretary Robert Patterson requested cooperation in revising recent history

1946

March 11: Allies arrested Rudolf Höss, former Auschwitz commander

March 31: the second Chinese Civil War begins

July 22: Menachem Begin supervised terrorist attack on the King David Hotel in Palestine

August 14, 1946 to May 9, 1947: Operation Keelhaul; the Allies repatriated Russian soldiers

September 4: Hecht's one act play, *A Flag is Born* opened on Broadway

October 1: Allies sentenced Hess to life imprisonment at Spandau Prison

December 11: the UN General Assembly declared genocide a crime under international law

1947:

February 28: Truman threatened Commander Earle if he continued to criticize US policies regarding the Soviets

April 2: British relinquish Palestine to the UN because of Jewish terrorism in Palestine

November 3: Polish officials said, "the Marienburg area was almost 100% purged of Germans"

November 29: Truman instructed the State Department to endorse the UN's partition plan

1948:

April 9: the Jewish massacre of Arabs at Deir Yassin, with the Stern Gang's help

May 14: Israel's Provisional Government announced the new Israel State, Truman endorses it

May 15: End of British mandate, the Zionists had already expelled a quarter of a million Arabs

May 15: the Arab states responded by invading Israel which began the first Arab-Israeli War

September 27: Jewish Theological Seminary awarded Ike an honorary humanities degree.

November 24: the Soviets established an 8- year gulag sentence if "special settlers," did not finish their work assignments

December 9: UN approved of the *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide*

1949:

May 21: German officials signed the Chancellor Act, a secret treaty

May 22: death of James Forrestal at the National Naval Medical Center (NNMC)

May 23: western sectors of Germany, controlled by France, Britain and the US merged as the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)

October 7: the eastern Soviet Zone became the German Democratic Republic (East Germany)

1951

April 1: creation of the Israeli Secret Intelligence Agency, the Mossad

April 9: *Life Magazine* revealed that Eisenhower used the U.S. Military Mission in Moscow to radio Stalin that he intended to stop his military campaign at the Elbe River

1952:

February 6: King George VI of Britain died

August 5: Veterans of Foreign Wars awarded Eisenhower the first Bernard Baruch Peace Medal

1967:

June 8: Israeli attack on the *USS Liberty*

1978:

November 1: President Carter, via Executive Order No. 12093, appointed Elie Wiesel as chair of the newly-created thirty-four member Commission on the Holocaust

1979:

January 15: Commission on the Holocaust began its operations to evaluate “the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate memorial

April 24: the government held the first National Civic Commemoration of the holocaust in the Capitol Rotunda

September 27: the Holocaust Commission recommended the creation of a national Holocaust memorial museum in Washington, D.C.

1987:

August 4: Reagan FCC voted to repeal the Fairness Doctrine

1988:

October 14: the Senate ratified the Genocide Treaty

November 4: Reagan, under pressure from influential Jews, signed the Genocide Treaty

December 9: the US ratified the Genocide Treaty and it became the law of the land

1990:

September 12: Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany signed in Moscow

1991:

March 3: *The New York Times* reported that the total number of deaths at Auschwitz was 73,137, out of which 38,031 were Jews

March 20: President George H. W. Bush signed the Noahide Law

November 26: Ian Kagedan, the director of government relations for B'nai B'rith Canada, said that the Holocaust

must play a key role in the “moral reconstitution of Eastern Europe”

1992:

October 14: Yeltsin provided documents to Poland about Germany’s innocence regarding Katyn

1993:

April 22: Officials dedicated the USHMM with special speeches by President Clinton and others

2016:

June 1: 15 Billionaires Own America's News Media Companies